

To : The State Board of Education Members
The History–Social Science Subject Matter Committee of the
Instructional Quality Commission Members

Chapter 15: Grade Ten – World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern World
(added 17-Dec-2015) Grade Ten – World History, Culture, and Geography: The Modern
World Chapter of the History-Social Science Framework for California Public Schools.
Page 469, Line 913~919

“Comfort Women,” a euphemism for sexual slaves, were taken by the Japanese Army in occupied territories before and during the war.

“Comfort Women” can be taught as an example of institutionalized sexual slavery, and one of the largest cases of human trafficking in the twentieth century; estimates on the total number of comfort women vary, but most argue that hundreds of thousands of women were forced into these situations during Japanese occupation.

My comments:

Those women were not slaves. Those women were nothing more than a war time prostitute or ‘professional camp follower’. About half of comfort women were Japanese. There was no systematic coercion and entrapment of young women to work in brothels for the Japanese Military before or during World War II. Registered prostitution was legal by International Law at the time. These women were recruited by private contractors and were paid a lot more than the average Japanese soldier. They enjoyed many activities with the Japanese soldiers outside of their duties. Do sex slaves do that? There are real documents from U.S. National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Please look at the link below:

<http://nadesiko-action.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/APO689-by-the-United-States-Office-of-War-Information-Psychological-Warfare-Team-attached.pdf>

This is the authentic report by the U.S. Army from the U.S. National Archives, written 10 months prior the end of WWII in the Pacific. In

1944 there was a war going on. The Americans as well as the Japanese would use anything to their advantage for propaganda purpose. It would've been easy for the American Army to say they were forced into prostitution. But it would've been a lie so the U.S. Army reported the truth that these women were recruited.

Please read the third paragraph under PREFACE:

A "comfort girl" is nothing more than a prostitute or "professional camp follower" attached to the Japanese army for the benefit of the soldiers. The word "comfort girl" is peculiar to the Japanese. Other reports show the "comfort girls" have been found wherever it was necessary for the Japanese Army to fight.

LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS:

They lived in near-luxury in Burma in comparison to other places. This was especially true of their second year in Burma. They lived well because their food and material was not heavily rationed and they had plenty of money with which to purchase desired articles. They were able to buy clothes, shoes, cigarettes, and cosmetics to supplement the many gifts given to them by soldiers who had received "comfort bags" from home. While in Burma they amused themselves by participating in sports events with both officers and men, and attended picnics entertainments, and social dinners. They had a phonograph, and in the towns they were allowed to go shopping.

Note: "comfort bags" is mentioned in the third paragraph in SOLDIERS' REACTIONS.

PRICE SYSTEM:

"The conditions under which they transacted business were regulated by the Army, and in congested areas regulations were strictly enforced.

The Army found it necessary in congested area to install a system of prices, priorities, and schedules for the various units operating in a particular areas to interrogations the average system was as follows.

1. Soldiers 10AM to 5PM 1.5 yen
2. NCOs 5PM to 9PM 3.00 yen
3. Officers 9PM to 12 PM 5 yen

These were average prices in central Burma.

PAY AND LIVING CONDITIONS:

The "house master" received fifty to sixty per cent of 'the girls' gross earnings depending on how much of a debt each girl had incurred when she signed her contract. This meant that in an average month a girl would gross about fifteen hundred yen. She turned over seven hundred and fifty to the "master".

In the latter part of 1943 the Amy issued orders that certain Girls who had paid their debt could return home. Some of the girls were thus allowed to return to Korea.

The interrogations further show that the health of these girls was good. They were well supplied with all types of contraceptives, and often soldiers would bring their own which had been supplied by the army. They were well trained in looking after both themselves and customers in the matter of hygiene. A regular Japanese Army doctor visited the houses once a week and any girl found diseased was given treatment, secluded, and eventually sent to a hospital. This same procedure was carried on within the ranks of the Army itself, but it is interesting to note that a soldier did not lose pay during the period he was confined.

<http://truthseekercomfortwomenissuechapters.blogspot.co.uk/2015/12/japanese-prisoner-of-war-interrogation.html>

Below is a Japanese Prisoners of War Interrogation Report in Rabaul by the US Army. Again this is from the U.S. National Archives.

http://nadesiko-action.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Prisoner-of-War-Interrogation-Report_RABAUL_1943.9.pdf

PROSTITUTION

There are three houses of prostitution in the town of RABAUL, with a total of about ten prostitutes. Since the area is under jurisdiction of the Japanese Army, those brothels must have the permission of the military to operate. The military rents the buildings to the brothel keepers. The prostitutes (Chinese, Koreans, and some Indonesians) ranged in ages from about 20 to about 25. PW does not believe that they were sent to RABAUL by the Government, but they had already been established there before the occupation. The girls are inspected weekly by the Army Medical Corps. If they have contracted any diseases, they are not permitted to work until they are well again.

The price which the soldiers pay differs in the area, but the average is about ¥2.50, which was the price at RABAUL. PW states that prices were higher in JAPAN, about twice the amount. The price includes a stay of approximately one hour, tea and tea cakes, use of the wash-room and prophylaxis treatment. However, prophylaxis is also supplied free of charge by the Army. Contraceptives (SAKKU) are compulsory, but these are not furnished by the army. Beer, liquor, and food are served at these houses at exorbitant prices.

Although men are given a physical examination from time to time, they are not examined for venereal disease. However, if a soldier contracts a disease, he is hospitalized until he recovers, being treated by injections in arm daily. The punishment is very light for not reporting symptoms, and although the men do not lose their ratings or pay whole hospitalized, their chances for promotion are impaired but not made impossible.

Intercourse with native women on the island is prohibited by military law.

There is more:

http://nadesiko-action.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Amenities-in-the-Japanese-Armed-Forces_US-National-Archives-AWF.pdf

Please look at Page 133

(3) There were approximately 20 brothels in Rabaul, 5 in Kokopo area and the remainder in town. Inmates were all Japanese women. The brothels were mainly patronized by the officers; men could rarely gain admittance. Prices were officers 5 yen and men 1 yen.

(4) There were brothels in Manila and Davao, containing Korean woman.

Although these establishments were authorized by the Army, prisoner of War thought that profits went to the proprietors.

All these documents are authentic. If you question the legitimacy, please contact U.S. National Archives yourself.

There is a newspaper article about a brave lady who served in the U.S. Army as a nurse. She was in the Philippines where she was captured by the Japanese and subsequently ended up at a POW camp for nearly 3 years. She was a prisoner with 100 other nurses in this prison camp. She mentions the horrible conditions at the camp, but never mentioned sexual abuse, let alone sex slaves. Discipline must have been enforced in the Japanese Army since they had not been sexually abused.

<http://thescoopblog.dallasnews.com/2015/11/world-war-ii-vet-gone-but-never-forgotten.html/>

<http://www.dallasnews.com/news/columnists/jacquielynn-floyd/20151110-floyd-ex-army-nurse-who-spent-time-as-japanese-pow-thankful-for-every-single-day.ece>

In Japan's 2,676 years of history, slavery never existed. It is not in the mentality of Japanese to enslave people. That is not our culture.

There are Japanese Official documentation, prohibiting forceful recruitment:

- Army Memorandum 2197, issued on March 4, 1938, explicitly prohibits recruiting methods that fraudulently employ in the army's name or that can be classified as abduction, warning that those employing such methods would be punished.
- A Home Affairs Ministry Directive (number 77) issued on February 18, 1938, states that the recruitment of "comfort women" must be in compliance with international law and prohibits the enslavement or abduction of women.
- A Directive (number 136) issued on November 8, 1938, moreover, orders that only women who are 21 years old or over and are already professionally engaged in the trade may be recruited as "comfort women." It also requires the approval of the woman's family or relatives.

The aim of facilitating comfort stations was the prevention of rape crimes committed by Japanese Army personnel and thus preventing the rise of hostility among people in occupied areas. Also to prevent the spread of venereal disease among its ranks. The Japanese military contracted private vendors to set up 'comfort stations' for the troops. Several advertisements were found in Korean newspapers of the time, in which private middlemen recruited comfort women for Japanese Army, offering very high salary. Those women were allowed to refuse services for those soldiers whom the women did not welcome. However some of the women were tricked on false pretences by Korean

brokers. In fact there are documents which indicate that the Japanese military sent orders to police in Korea to crack down on Korean brokers who were engaging in illegal recruiting.

This is actually history revisionism pushed by some anti-Japanese lobbyists who want to make it appear that Japan committed some great atrocities during WWII. They are called "Chong Dae Hyup". This organization name is translated in English as "The Korean Council for the Women Drafted for Military Sexual Slavery by Japan". They are North Korean spies and the South Korean communists. Its leader said publicly it was determined to defame Japan for the next 200 years. Their goal is to discredit Japan and prevents Japan-South Korea reconciliation, thus weakening the military cooperation between Japan, S. Korea and the USA. Also weakening the US-Japan Security Alliance.

The mastermind in this story is China. Comfort Women issues largely instigated by communists in China, N. and S. Korea and in Japan. They aim to label Japan as "a country unwilling to admit its atrocities of WWII." When Japan denies the sex slaves conspiracy, they label Japan as increasingly nationalist, revisionist, imperialist, militarist, thus creating a wedge between Japan and the rest of the world. Japan without US military assistance will not be able to defend Okinawa and Senkaku Islands from China.

China claims these two territories as its own, being dominated by Japan illegally. China portrays Japan's rule of these islands as a proof that Japan is acting like imperialist from the WWII era. Without Okinawa and Senkaku, the US cannot guarantee its influence over East Asia. Effectively eliminating the US military presence from East Asia and establishing Chinese hegemony in the region.

S. Korea hasn't found any documented evidence. The credibility of testimonies of the self-proclaimed former comfort women were questioned with their ever changing emotional stories. Yet they fabricate a lot of anti-Japanese propaganda and their lobbying is overwhelmingly biased.

There was only one true account of enforced prostitution by Japanese Army that can be verified; In 1944, a group of Dutch and Filipino women were forced into sexual servitude by 11 Japanese lower ranking military personnel for 2 months in Sumalan, Indonesia. When a father of one of the Dutch women reported the incidence to the Japanese military authority, his plea was immediately accepted and the comfort station in question was ordered to close. This was an example of Japanese Authority prohibiting sex slavery. The court found that those charged of rape had violated the Army's order to hire only voluntary women. The civilian employee of the brothel and soldiers were sentenced to jail or execution by the Dutch authorities at the Batavia Trial in Indonesia in 1946. Clearly it wasn't systematic. The Japanese government apologised, paid compensation, legally settled with the "San Francisco Peace Treaty" and "Japan and Netherlands Protocol". Korea is using these sad stories to further Korean propaganda.

In 1995, the Japanese government set up the Asian Women's Fund (A.W.F.) to distribute additional compensation to South Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, the Netherlands, and Indonesia. It was funded by donations from Japanese people. Compensation came with a personal letter of apology from Prime Minister of Japan. Whether it was coerced or not, Japan apologized for comfort women's suffering. Hence Japan's apology was a good gesture. As for Korean women, although they were not coerced by the Japanese military and all individual claims were settled in the 1965 Japan-South Korea Treaty, the Japanese people still offered additional compensation to Korean women through A.W.F. Every nation involved including the Dutch and Filipino victims I mentioned above except S. Korea accepted compensation and reconciled with Japan,

When Japan offered compensation through A.W.F. in 1995, some former Korean comfort women wanted to accept Asian Women's Fund as well, but Korean Council threatened those women not to accept Japan's apology and compensation so that it could continue its anti-Japanese propaganda campaign. Therefore most former Korean comfort women could not accept Japan's apology and compensation. However 61 of them defied Korean Council's order and accepted compensation. Those 61 women were vilified as traitors. Their names and addresses were published in newspapers as prostitutes by Korean Council, and they had to live the rest of their lives in disgrace. So the rest of the women were terrified of Korean Council and wouldn't dare to defy them again.

Please read:

<http://truthseekercomfortwomenissuechapters.blogspot.co.uk/2015/12/japans-apology-and-compensation-asian.html>

The Koreans accuse Japan that the Japanese compelled some 200,000 women to provide sexual services to its soldiers during World War II. This claim is totally unsubstantiated. At the time, Korea was part of Japan because Japan annexed Korea in 1910. 242,341 Korean volunteer soldiers were in the Japanese Army. Japanese army was so popular that it was very competitive to get in (less than 10% acceptance rate). There were Korean generals and officers in Japanese Army. Korean comfort women were recruited for them and they had the right to refuse. If Japanese Army did enslave Korean women, would Korean men have volunteered to join the Japanese Army? The Japanese military was busy fighting all over Asia, and it certainly didn't have time to be in Korea recruiting women. Therefore the Japanese military allowed Korean comfort station owners to recruit women in the Korean Peninsula and operate comfort stations in the battlefields.

The majority of the Korean women were sold by their fathers to the comfort station owners. Some Korean women were recruited on false pretences by the Korean comfort station owners. Other Korean women volunteered to earn good money. The comfort station owners paid off their debts in advance, and depending on the amount of the debt, the woman's contract length was determined. Korean women were not allowed to

leave until their debts were paid off. Any coercion, violence or confinement was exercised by the Korean owners. Therefore if one wants to use the term "sex slaves" to describe former Korean comfort women, they were the sex slaves of Korean comfort station owners. They were not the sex slaves of the Japanese military. The Japanese military personnels visited comfort stations as customers.

Professor Ahn Byong Jik of Seoul University discovered a diary written by a Korean comfort station manager in 2013. She confirms that Korean men not only recruited Korean women but also owned and operated comfort stations employing them. And Korean women were treated badly by the owners. They were beaten and sometimes raped by the Korean comfort station owners when they didn't obey owners' orders. Japanese and Taiwanese women worked at comfort stations owned and operated by Japanese men and were treated much better. That is why we hear little or no complaint from former Japanese and Taiwanese comfort women. The former Korean comfort women were angry at the Korean comfort station owners who used to beat them. But in 1990 Korean Council was formed by the S. Korean communists, and it told those women that they would receive generous salaries if they claimed they were coerced by the Japanese military. So the former Korean comfort women changed their stories and they have been on Korean Council's payroll for over 20 years.

Professor Park Yuha wrote a book, "Comfort Women of the Empire" please read the summary.

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.co.uk/2014/10/summary-of-professor-park-yuhas-book.html>

Before you write an article about comfort women, please read the book, "Getting Over It" by Professor Sonfa Oh

http://www.amazon.com/Getting-Korea-Needs-Bashing-Japan/dp/4813325491/ref=sr_1_1?ie=UTF8&qid=1455353875&sr=8-1&keywords=getting+over+it+sonfa+oh

Late president Park Chung-hee, father of the current President Park Geun-hye, was a member of the Japanese military. He, too, was a volunteer soldier and became a lieutenant in Japanese Imperial Army. He even had a Japanese name and called himself Masao Takagi until 1945.

So any allegations that the Japanese military kidnapped 200,000 women implies that Koreans were involved in kidnapping Koreans. Is President Park saying that her father was involved kidnapping and raping Korean girls? Mr Park Chung-hee was elected Korean President after serving in Japanese Army. Would Korean people have elected an ex-Japanese Army Officer to Korean Presidency if Japanese Army had enslaved Korean women?

During the war, Korea had a population of about 23 million. 200,000 would amount to 2% of the female population of Korea during the War.

It is hard to believe that one in 50 girls were forcibly kidnapped without the population fighting to defend their families. Are they saying that all Korean men back then were cowards? No photographs, no missing person police reports were found, either. If the stories were fact, there should be a record of prosecutions from The International Military Tribunal for the Far East (Tokyo War Crimes Trial) in 1946. Remember, the Allied Powers tried Japan for "Conventional atrocities" and "Crimes against humanity". Nevertheless Comfort Women were not even mentioned in the trial. If Japanese Army did indeed enslave Korean women, why did no one talk about it? During trial, the comfort women system never became an issue because the U.S. military reports concluded with testimonies from Korean women that they either volunteered or were sold by their parents to Korean comfort station owners.

If 200,000 girls were kidnapped or killed, 200,000 women couldn't have babies. Korea's population doubled in the annexed era. Japan was under attack from the Allied Forces. There were supply problems. A lot of soldiers were starving. There wasn't even enough ammunition. If they had kidnapped 200,000 women, they'd have to transport them, guard them, feed them while the soldiers were starving to death. No commander in his right mind would fight a war this way.

The anti-Japanese groups (Global Alliance For Preserving The History Of WWII In Asia, which is an organization linked to the Chinese communist government) had the United States of America itself conduct an extensive search of classified documents. That included Department of the State, The Secretary of Defence, The Attorney of General, the C.I.A., the F.B.I., National Security Council, Director of the U.S.

Holocaust Memorial Museum. They covered 8 million pages of classified US official documents and spent 7 years and \$30 million of American tax payer money to search for evidence on comfort women allegations. NO documented evidence of sex slavery by Japanese was found. Please read the final IWG report. (Nazi War Crimes & Japanese Imperial Government Records Interagency Working Group, Final Report to the US Congress)

<http://www.archives.gov/iwg/reports/final-report-2007.pdf>

If 200,000 girls were abducted, how come it wasn't an issue until the '90s? NOBODY had spoken to any of the authorities for 50 years, let alone reporting such "incidents". The comfort women issue was started by a fictional novel, "My War Crime" written by Seiji Yoshida in 1983 in Japan. He wrote about 250 women abducted from the island of Jeju in Korea. His book was published and caused sensation in Korea in 1989. In August 1989, Korean Jeju island newspaper reporter investigated his story and asked the elderly residents about it and found that the story was groundless and a frivolous publicity stunt. Japanese historian, professor Ikuhiko Hata also travelled to Jeju Island and interviewed people. Every elderly people he asked said they never witnessed such forced mobilization by Japanese Army. But these reports were largely ignored by the public. Yoshida claimed it to be a true story but later disproved and discredited as a fiction.

Please read:

http://www.sdh-fact.com/CL02_1/31_S4.pdf

The idea that Japan actually went out and rounded up by force, kidnapped these women and made them serve as sex slaves is simply not supported by any documented evidence at all. The only reason anybody thinks that it might have happened is because of Yoshida's book, and the Japanese newspaper Asahi picked up the story story as fact and fabricated the sex slaves issue with forgery and misleading articles for 32 years. Asahi is a left-wing Japanese newspaper recruiting journalists from China and Korea every year. This newspaper has fabricated stories on other issues as well, and it is considered to be a Chinese communist propaganda center in Japan.

None of Asahi's articles are corroborated. Common misunderstanding in the West of "200,000 young girls were coerced by Japanese Army" arose because Asahi wrote a story about "Women's Volunteer Corps" in August 11, 1991. That was a group of women who had been called to work at factories to manufacture military equipments and uniforms. The figure of 200,000 was the number of factory workers. About 150,000 of them were Japanese and 50,000 were Korean. Many of them were teenage girls. Asahi described it as if this was a group of comfort women.

In August 2014 Asahi admitted that they too fabricated reports about comfort women for 32 years and retracted their statements in their daily newspaper. They had a press conference and apologised to the Japanese people. Now they are being sued in a class action suit. But neither their blatant deceptions nor apology were publicized overseas.

After Yoshida's book and Asahi's fabricated articles, the anti-Japanese North-Korean-Japanese lawyers went to Korea to search for ex-prostitutes for their claims against Japan. They brought back the first former comfort woman with them. Later these lawyers became very famous as "human rights" lawyers and made a lot of money in Japan. The first comfort woman came forward for a compensation claim in 1991. In her petition to Japanese government, she clearly stated that she was sold by her mother for 40 yen to a prostitution school in Korea (Yes, there was such a school like that in Korea. It was called

Kisaeng) and later taken by her father-in-law to a comfort station in China. Asahi knew this info and deliberately twisted to "abduction by Japanese Army". She wasn't kidnapped by the Japanese Army. She was a victim of human trafficking by a Korean broker. The "human rights" lawyer told her what to say in front of the camera. 6 years later she changed her testimony to "I was kidnapped and threatened to be killed by a Japanese soldier."

None of the initial testimonies of former comfort women claimed that they were coercively taken away by Japanese military.

After Asahi's articles, more women came forward. A lot of them had a few different stories that became bigger and bigger and more dramatised. A lot of stories they testified to the United Nations didn't exist in Japan in WWII, i.e. "The Jap unzipped their jeans and raped me" The Japanese wore trousers with buttons in those days. "I was kidnapped by Jeep from my village." "I was taken to Jap Army base by helicopter." "Jap soldiers had assault rifles." Japanese Army didn't have Jeep, helicopter or assault rifles in WWII. They might be talking about their experience during Korean war. They have no documented evidence and the testimonies of the self-proclaimed former comfort women do not match historical facts.

In the suburb of Seoul, Chong Dae Hyup (Korean Council) has confined surviving women in a nursing home called "House of sharing", which includes 'The Museum of Sexual Slavery by Japanese Military'. Several people have witnessed the scenes in which Korean Council coached former comfort women to give false testimonies. Those former 'victims' are given preferential treatment. They get to live free of room and board, all funded by donations from the Korean government and fellow Koreans. They have to obey Korean Council's orders in order to live there. Apparently those "victims" are lying. A lot of them are in their 80s, which means they must have been teenagers when the war ended. That is also proof that they are lying as the comfort women had to be over 21. They believe in the method of Goebbels minister of Reich propaganda "If you tell a lie big enough and repeat often, then people will believe it in the end."

In S. Korea, claiming to be a victim earns money. Many of them want to be a victim because in the Korean society, claiming to be victim gives them privileges.

Korean Council's front is to support former comfort women who were forced into sexual slavery. However what they are actually doing is to exploit these old women until they die. They drag them to Europe, USA and even to Japan. They set up a press conference to make them speak how they were badly treated by Japanese soldiers. Those old women are like commodity for the Korean Council to generate money. With their emotional stories and fake tears, they can get more donations from people, and the organizers earn fees from each conference meeting.

If the comfort women issue is closed by Japanese and Korean governments, they will lose their source of money. This is why they are strongly opposing this agreement and why these people are organizing more protests and bellowing "Japanese Prime Minister's apology is not sincere enough!" "Don't set up the foundation for former comfort women, give the money directly to us!"

Please read:

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.co.uk/2014/10/the-comfort-women-by-chunghee-sarah-soh.html>

<http://www.press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/C/bo6008209.html>

The Korean Council is accusing Japan based solely on those self-proclaimed victims' stories. Unfortunately they have learnt that with these lies they can continue to extort money from the Japanese government. The United Nations reports, such as Coomaraswamy Report and U.S. House Resolution 121, were issued based on untrue propaganda provided by the Anti-Japanese North Korean lobby. Most Western media and scholars fell for Korean Council's propaganda and believe 200,000 young girls were coercively taken away by Japanese military. Consequently, South Korean media fabricate for Korean Council's propaganda campaign using the photo of comfort women during the Korean war.

Please read:

<http://the-japan-news.com/news/article/0002757130>

There is a comfort woman statue and a plaque installed by Korean-American lobby in a public park in Glendale, CA. On the plaque it says: "In memory of more than 200,000 Asian and Dutch women who were removed from their homes in Korea, China, Taiwan, Japan, The Philippines, Thailand...." Japan and Thailand never had comfort women issues. The Thai government officials were surprised to learn their country name on the plaque. The people who installed the statue and plaque put Thailand's name without their knowledge! This is revisionist history, and journalists are played right into it. Without evidence, without verification, from 'prostitutes' to 'sex slaves' from 'sex slaves' to 'Holocaust of Asia'!

In 1965, during the presidency of late President Park Chung-hee, father of the current President Park Geun-hye, Japan and South Korea concluded a treaty. (Treaty on Basic Relations between Japan and the Republic of Korea) Late president Park Chung-hee sent a letter to the Prime Minister of Japan, Kishi, and asked for help for rebuilding Korea. As Korea was a part of Japan and fought against the Allied Forces till 1945, Korea couldn't claim the reparation against Japan. Therefore Japan paid the Independence fund and Developing Aid. It was US \$800 million in grants and soft loans in total, corresponding to 2.3 times of Korea's national budget at the time. With this treaty they agreed:

1. Japan abandoned all investment, personal assets and capital assets (total US \$53 millions) to Korea.
2. Korean government promised to bear individual compensation and indemnification obligations including North Korea's portion.
3. Korea abandoned any further right to claim from Japan.

The draft documents of the negotiations show that S.Korean government officially discussed 'Korean comfort women' with Japan and they treated it as a legal commercial business. President Park Chung-hee must have known that the 'Korean comfort women' were commercially recruited for Korean-Japanese soldiers. If they had been victims of coercion, he would have raised the issue in the negotiation of the Treaty. Korea's large

economic development was supported by Japan. Money, advanced technology and human resources and education were provided by Japan.

Japan helped S. Korea while paying the reparations and compensation to victorious nations. The Development Assistance (O.D.A.) to S.

Korea is 580 trillions yen (roughly US\$4.8 trillion) in modern value.

Japan's huge debt from the World Bank was finally paid off in 1990.

Japan proposed to compensate individuals directly but Korean government of the time refused, and used most of the money for its economic development without informing those individuals. President Park Chung-hee spent the money on establishing social infrastructure, founding POSCO, building Gyeongbu Expressway and the Soyang Dam. With this investment, South Korea became a powerful economy. The change was so huge that they named it "Miracle on the Han River". But not many Korean people today acknowledge that the aid from Japan enabled the economic rise of their country.

The treaty states in summary that problems in regard to property and claims between Japan and Korea has been settled completely and finally.

But S. Korea continues to demand apologies and compensation over and over for 'comfort women' issues. It is a violation of the International Treaty. With each demand the Koreans would promise "If you pay us and apologize, we would stop the accusation". S. Korea's sense of entitlement is such that no amount of compensation or apology will satisfy them. The Japanese government has paid plenty of money and made many apologies. Every time they have a new president, they would dredge up the issue and make claims for more money and apologies. Article 13 of the S. Korean constitution provides that no citizen shall be placed in double jeopardy. Clearly the Koreans make an exception for the Japanese.

Current president Park Geun-hye is deflecting the attention away from herself and her family. Her father did not compensate all the individual victims of the war with funds paid by Japan, spending it instead on national projects. Her father's legacy is compromised by his membership of the Imperial Army of Japan, where he served as a lieutenant.

The state of 19th century Korea (Joseon Dynasty) was very similar to that of present day North Korea. The majority of the population were starving and were enslaved by a small number of corrupt bureaucrats called Yangban who were supported by Qing Dynasty China. (Just like Kim Jong-un and his henchmen rule North Korea with aid from China today) women were similar to slaves without any rights. After marriage, they were treated as household slaves, called Nuhi.

The 26th President of the U.S.A, Theodore Roosevelt said "The Korean people were incapable of self-rule." He regarded Korea as being better off under Japanese control and that annexation by Japan would be in the best interest of the Korean people. He wasn't the only one who thought that Koreans were incapable of self-rule. Many Westerners criticised the corrupt governing classes of the Korean Peninsula in the 19th to early 20th century. People such as Horace Newton Allen, George W Gilmore, Claude-Charles Dallet, Homer B. Hullbert, Isabella Bird Bishop, Professor Alleyne Ireland, all

said that the customs of Korea were corrupt and the women were treated as slaves and lived in filth.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pkmH9COCX64>

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.jp/2014/10/the-new-korea-by-alleyne-ireland.html>

When Japan defeated China in Sino-Japanese war (1894-95), Yangban lost their backing. Soon Korea fell into total chaos and became literally bankrupt. To avoid being invaded by the Russians militarily, Korea chose to be annexed by Japan in 1910. As Koreans had massacred Japanese as the instrument of Mongolia in the Mongol Invasion, it was obvious that Koreans then would invade Japan as the instrument of Russia at the time. Therefore two countries signed the international treaty. It wasn't a brutal colonial occupation. This move was welcomed by the majority of the Koreans (former slaves who enjoyed freedom and better lives under the new administration). There are many Korean newspaper articles celebrating the formally signed 'Japan-Korea Treaty'. However it was resented by Yangban who lost their privilege to enslave people.

Korea was ruled through the colonial government. Approximately 80% of the local parliamentarians were Koreans, and many Koreans occupied high ranking positions in public institutions and the police. Koreans were given rights to run for public offices along with the right to vote for council members. They were legally Japanese citizens. Very unlikely that the democratically elected Japanese government would have a policy of enslaving part of its voters as sex slaves. It is technically not feasible to carry out forced mobilization of Korean women.

The colonial government introduced the family registration system and abolished a slavery class called Baekjeong, which was almost like what Lincoln did for the USA in 1863. The ruling elite class, Yangban, protested against this change, but their protests were suppressed by the colonial government. Many Koreans only had clan name, but no family name until the annexation. The colonial government issued a directive in 1940 that if Koreans wished to do so, they could create their own family name as well as change the Korean name to a Japanese name.

The colonial government also introduced the school system and encouraged Japanese companies to make investments in Korea. Many companies built factories and power stations in Korea, employing millions of Koreans. The colonial government invested in the construction of dams and modern waterway systems to improve agricultural production. They invited many scholars specializing in agriculture from Japan to improve soil quality and seed varieties suitable for Korean soil and weather. The agricultural land was doubled and made Korean peninsula self-sufficient in meeting its food demand hence doubling their population. Many dams, factories and buildings built during the annexation period are still used today. 35 years of annexation of Korea was peaceful until the Soviet invasion on 9th of August.

However, after the WWII, yangban who were deprived of all power have covered this fact, fabricated false history, and regained power, which leads to Korea today. Not many young people know these facts because they aren't taught in school. Instead of thanks from Korea, Japan receives incessant harassment for over 70 years.

Please read:

<http://truthseekercomfortwomenissuechapters.blogspot.co.uk/2015/12/japans-rule-of-korean-peninsula-1910.html>

When Japan lost the war in 1945, Korea gained independence. Korea didn't win their independence on their own and they didn't gain civilized society on their own. The Koreans systematically teach their children revised history in school to hate the Japanese, to consider them the enemy, and to instil patriotism. Those young people who protest in front of the Japanese embassy truly believe that Japan did some atrocity in WWII. President Park Geun-hye uses this horrible anti-Japan propaganda, lies about what happened after annexation to gain popularity and good approval rating. Her diplomacy is nothing but pure slander against Japan. Anyone who defends Japan is heavily criticised in Korea. They sometimes receives death threats. In 2013, a 38 year-old man beat a 95 year-old man to death and the court imposed only five year sentence on the assailant. American author, Chaimers A. Johnson (1931-2010), who served in the Korean War and was a consultant for C.I.A.(1967-1973) once said "Comfort Women issue is the Korean's sordid intention of cadge to Japan."

Please read:

<http://scholarsinenglish.blogspot.co.uk/2014/10/i-am-91-years-old-and-i-want-to-tell.html>

First President of the S. Korea after its independence in 1948 was a zealous anti-Japan independence fighter. He demanded extensive reparations to Japan, but he did not mention of reparation for comfort women. Apparently comfort women were not considered as an issue, even by the politician who was known as the most anti-Japan President of the S. Korea.

During the Korean War, the South Korean government institutionalized a "special comfort unit" similar to the one used by the Japanese military during World War II. Late President Park Chung-hee, father of the current President Park Geun-hye, was the head administrator of the comfort stations in South Korea. Record of 62 comfort stations and at least 9,935 prostitutes were working at the Army bases. The Korean government and Army controlled and forced prostitution for U.N. Forces during and after the Korean War. The Korean government should apologise to them, but ignores this fact and is eager to blame Japan instead.

The S. Korean government established comfort women system for its troops in Vietnam in the 1960's and for the U.S. troops stationed in S. Korea in the 1970's. Documents

from the US National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) show irrefutable proof that S.Korean troops raped, assaulted and barbarically slaughtered thousands of Vietnamese women.

There are a number of Rai Dai Han in Vietnam. They are the children who were born from the Vietnamese women who were raped by Korean soldiers during Vietnam war. No official compensation nor apology from Korea so far.

If 200,000 women were coerced into sexual slavery during WWII like the Koreans claim, there should be thousands of children by the Japanese soldiers, like the Rai Dai Han, in Korea now, but there aren't any.

The prostitution custom in Korea had been carried out over 1,000 years. They are called Kisaeng. In the Choseon era (1392-1897), the business of prostitution was controlled by State Administration. According to the Goryeo history, 1,000 girls were conceded to the Chinese dynasties every year. Human trafficking was banned in the annexed era (1910-1945). "Kisaeng Tour" was Korean state run prostitution until late 1980s. The sex industry has always been and still is a thriving industry in Korea. 5% of GDP is from sex industry in Korea. The illegal Korean's sex trafficking are largely run by Korean immigrants. 1 out of 70 Korean women work in the sex industry. In some cities it is 1 in 20. 1 in 5 prostitutes in Australia are reportedly Korean. 9 out of 10 arrested prostitutes in L.A. are Korean. (They use Japanese words like 'Tokyo Massage' or 'Sakura Shiatsu' for their signs, which is downright cowardice) Korean human sex trafficking is a global issue right now, but Korean government won't stop the 5% of GDP in S.Korea. Why won't the 'so-called' victims and their supporters rescue them? Why won't the Korean Government stop the sex trafficking? Anti-Japanese sentiment is more important than human sex trafficking, due to decades of brainwashing by successive governments.

<http://truthseekercomfortwomenissuechapters.blogspot.co.uk/2015/12/female-victims-by-war-and-human.html>

The Korean people turn a blind eye to Rai Dai Han, 'special comfort unit' during Korean war, and human sex trafficking taking place in their own country. Yet they have constantly demanding apologies and compensation (money) and harassing the Japanese. S. Korean government must face their responsibilities and cease the hypocritical finger pointing at Japan.

Japan did not commit this crime. Throughout history, during wars, there are women who are enslaved and forced into prostitution, but there are also women who see an opportunity and enter the profession willingly (either for profit, or because they are working as spies). Because women in general tend to be dismissed by history, this whole aspect of war is overlooked. People seeking to promote their own agenda are counting on the general public not knowing the facts.

I would like to request that educators carefully investigate the facts before teaching inaccurate history in public schools. School textbooks should not be used as propaganda. Thank you for your attention.

Reiko Tanaka

E-mails that were either identical to the above or which contained a portion of the above text were submitted by the following individuals:

1. Takashi Kanazawa
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3. Mayumi Mander
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